COUNT EULENBERG ACCEPTS THE PLACE.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI'S RETIREMENT BELIEVED TO BE A MATTER OF ONLY A FEW MONTHS-ATTITUDE OF THE

GERMAN PRESS. Berlin, March 23 .- A report was circulated yester day that Count Eulenberg, Grand Marshal of the Imperial Court, would be selected for the presidency of the Prussian Ministerial Council, and to-day the report that he had accepted that post was confirmed. conjunction with the office of Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Public Instruction and Medicinal Affairs, vacated by Count von Zodlitz-Trutzschler, three names They are those of Dr. Weyrauch, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs; De Bosse, Secretary of State in the Minstry of Justice, and Herr Studt, Governor of West-

Chancellor von Caprivi gave an official dinner this evening. Among the guests were several members of the Cabinet, the principal diplomatic representatives "solely administrative." This was to be expected.

and some members of the Bundesruth. It is reported in parliamentary circles that General von Caprivi visited Emperor William in order to recommend Count Eulenberg for the Chancellorship as well as the Prussian Premiership. It is generally believed that General von Caprivi's final retirement is a matter of only a few months. The entire press opposes the separation of the functions of the Chancellorship and the Prussian Premiership, and declares that General von Caprivi should either retain the duni office or

Count Eulenberg is capable and eloquent, and is

Count Euleuberg is capable and eloquent, and is not likely to remain the mere nominee of General von Caprivi. He would probably exert as Premier personal influence that would inevitably lead to friction with the Chancellor.

London, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Datly News" says: "The Czar has expressed himself as not caring whether General von Caprivi, Quant von Waldersee or Dr. von Bennissen becomes the German Chancellor, because he is convinced that the Drebund is so arranged that Emperor Francis Joseph has the deciding voice as far as Russia and the Baikans are concerned, Emperor William controlling the alliance as regards France."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S AILMENT.

REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS.

Berlin, March 23 .- The "Tageblatt" reports that Emperor William is suffering from emphysema of the This malady, says the "Tageblatt," was contracted on his recent excursion to Grunewald, and produced slight asthmatic attacks, and his doctors at once advised him to go to the thinner atmosphere of Hubertusstock, in order to insure a prompt recovery. No other paper, in discussing the Emperor's case, mentions emphysema, and nothing is known in wellinformed quarters confirmatory of the "Tageblatt's"

According to an official statement, the Emperor is suffering from an attack of a kind of influenza, and needs fresh air and quiet. The Emperor is not even attended by his body physician. Dr. Leuthold, the latter's assistant being the only doctor in attendance.

A LABOR BILL REJECTED BY THE COMMONS. London, March 23 .- In the House of Com day, Robert Lake (Liberal), member for the Endeliffe cum-Farnworth Division of Lancashire, moved the second reading of the Miners Eight Hours' bill. He said the measure would affect 531,000 men. All the miners in Great Britain, excepting those in Durham and Northumberland, favored the bill. Thomas Burt, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, which has a membership of 12,000 in the county of Northumberiana, and member of the House for Morpeth, moved the rejection of the bill. Mr Burt's motion was seconded by Henry Howorth (Con-servative), member for the south division of saiford. Joseph Chamberlain supported the bill. He said he not believe a reduction of hours would lead to a diminution of the output. Factories in Massachusetts. he declared, produced an amount per man, with ten hours' work, equal to that produced by factories in New-York with eleven hours' work; while wages were as high in the former state as in the latter. Mr. Matthews, Home Scretary, opposed the bill, which was finally rejected by a vote of 272 to 160.

NO PRECEDENT FOR THIS BULLOCK'S ACT. London, March 23.-The customs authorities have been placed in a dilemma by the unconsiderate action of a bullock, which jumped from the British steamer Persian Monarch, Captain Bristow, at London from New-York. The steamer was lying in the Albert Dock on Sunday night, when in some manner the bullock When an attempt was made to capture him he plunged overboard and was drowned. us Diseases act requires that all American cattle that are not certified to be free from disease shall be landed at Deptford. The facts in the case he bullock were laid before the Privy Council and customs authorities followed. Finally an order was Issued directing that the carcass of the bullock, which had been floating about the dock for two days, be taken to Deptford, thus obeying the letter of the law. A customs officer had been detailed to watch the car-cass while it was in the water.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS AT AN ENGLISH COLLIERY. London, March 23.—There was roting last night at the Hebburn collery in Durham, owing to the engine-men there employed refusing to join the strikers. A large growd of miners gathered about the engine-house and threw stones at the enginemen, severely injuring them. The police were informed of the trouble, and men were sent to escort the originemen to their homes.

After the police had gone away, the rioters again assembled, and amused themselves by throwing stones and breaking the windows of the enginemen's houses. One of the enginemen who was attacked by the strikers drew a revolver and fired upon the mob, whereupon they fled. The strikers believe that if they can force the enginemen to join them they will be ! a better position to compel the mine-owners to grant The enginemen attend the minpumps, and if the pumping is stopped the mines will be flooded in a short time. The miners think their employers would forego their intention to reduce wages, rather than have their mines filled with water.

LADEN SEALING STEAMERS REACH ST. JOHN'S. St. John's N. F., March 23 (special).-Four steamers have arrived here from the ireflelds. The Labrador has 15,000 seals; the Ranger, 28,000; the Diana, 27,000; the Wolf, 27,000. They report the Eagle, with 28,000; the Kits, 11,000; the Hope, 11,000; the Neptune, 2,000; the Iceland, 23,000; the Esquimaux, 20,000; the Leopard, 12,000. Five steamers are reported clean—the Aurora, Terra Nova, Vanguard Greenland and Falcon; but these may still get many scals, as the season is early. The steamers structhe seals off Horse Islands, on Sunday, March 13, and killed 20,000 on that day. Four steamers are in the Gulf of st. Lawrence, taking scals.

FAREWELL COURTESIES TO MR. REID.

Paris, March 23.-Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, and Mrs. Reid took dinner last night with Count Dassailly, great-grandson of the Marquis do Lafayette. The guests included all the descendants of Lafayette now in Paris. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Reld attended a farewell reception given in their honor by Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France. To-night they attend a banquet given by the American Artists' Association.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his colleagues in the Ministry are expediting the business of the Government with the American Legation in order to enable Mr. Reid to sail for the United States on Saturday.

THE PAHANG REBELLION BECOMING SERIOUS. Singapore, March 23.-It is believed here that the Malay rising against British rule in Pahang will prove to be a much more formidable movement than was at first expected. Some time ago the British Resident and the Sultan of Pahang, with a strong Malay force, left Pulau Tawoh for Temerioh to take action against the Orang Kyah, the insurgent leader. The British force was commanded by Major McCallum. It is re-ported here to-day that a large body of Malays under the Orang Kyah have captured Temerloh. It is said

A Plain Precaution.

Either to adopt a plain precaution, one sanctioned by experience and approved by medical men, or to incur the tak of a malady obdurate and destructive in its various forms of intermittent or bilious remittent fever, or dumb ague, which of the two? For every type, for every phase of maiaris, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a specific. It acts promptly-does its work thoroughly. As a defence against the malarial teint it is most effective. Emigrants to and denizens of regions in the West where miasmatte complaints are periodical visitants, should be mindful of this and use the Bitters as a safeguard. For constipation, billouaness, rheumatism, "la grippe," kidney and bladder troubles the Bitters will be found no less useful than in cases of majaris. Against the injurious effects of exposure, bodily or mental fatigue, it is also a baluable prefection.

A NEW PRUSSIAN PREMIER. that several 81kh police were killed in the engagement which preceded the taking of Temeriob.

ARGENTINE PROSPERITY RETURNING. A PROMISE OF EXCEPTIONAL ACTIVITY IN TRADE

DURING THE DULL SEASON. London, March 20.-A dispatch to "The Times" from Buenos Ayres says: "Data obtained from the railways and from producers and shippers show that owing to the fall in prices abroad and the fall in gold here produce from last year's crops valued at \$25,000,000 remains for export, giving a prospect of exceptional activity during the dull season. Further data show that no financial crisis exists among the people, and that the pecuniary troubles are solely administrative. The figures of the sales of land show a betterment of from 15 to 20 per cent since 1890.

The detailed accounts published in the latest Argentine papers at hand concerning the real situation of the country confirm the views expressed by the Buenos Ayres correspondent of "The London Times." The Republic is no longer in the depressed situation preceded and caused the revolution of July, "solely administrative." This was to be expected, as already explained here, since Vice-President Pelle-grini, who succeeded Juarez Celman to the Presidential chair, has administered the Republic according to the same corrupt traditions as prevailed under is predecessor, and against which he never protested, though knowing them perfectly well. Of course he has not favored nor required the judicial prosecution of men who defrauded the public treasury under the administration of Juarez Celman and Still, a report of Senor Ouvinas, the National Revenue Inspector, has disclosed such tremendous frauds, that Argentine Chamber has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. It is already proven, for instance, say the "Prensa" and other linenos Ayres papers, that the former Director of the National Bank caused a loss of \$149,000 of duties through loss of duties on Havana cigars alone. Ex-President Juacez and his Ministers brought into the country furniture, fine wines and objects of art, without paying one cent of duty, these goods passing upon a word of recommendation through a special ware-house. In a single year ex-President Celman caused to be imported, free of duties, no less than ten valuable

cargoes brought by French steamers. The failure to punish such abuses somewhat weakens the confidence of the people in a prompt resurrection of Argentine prosperity. But next October senor Pellegrini will no longer be President; a more honest Administration will be installed, and the natural resources of the country will give all the results expected from them. Not only will there be, as says "The London Times," a large surplus of products to be exported, but "sales of land show a betterment of from 15 to 20 per cent." Moreover, the discovery of coal beds is so per cent." Moreover, the discovery of coal beds is so important that the native railroad companies have declined to renew their contracts with English mines, from which was imported the coal necessary for the Great Western, the linenos Ayres and Pacific and the Transnadine railways. The returning flow of embrants to Europe, which amounted to 90,000 persons in 1891, has ceased, and 4,228 immigrants have arrived in the single month of January, 1892. In the same month the customs bouses of Europe, which save and Rosano have collected more than \$7,000,000. Confidence in a better future seems to be restored, and a French syndicate has offered to jay \$10,000,000 in gold for a fifty-years' monopoly of the trade in matches and tobacco.

RELIEVING THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

The Tribune yesterday received \$10 each from Upson seminary and Friends, New-Preston, Conn.," and "K. A." and #2 from George W. Du Bois, for the Russian Relief Fund.

THE PROSECUTION OF DEEMING. Perth, West Australia, March 23.-The hearing in the case of Deeming was resumed and finished today, and the prisoner was remanded for trial at

London, March 23.-The boxes which the murderer Deeming sent to Plymouth, and which were never called for, have been found to contain clothes belong-ing to his wife and children. Some of the clothes were stained with blood.

Meibourne for the murder of his wife at Windsor.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AT OPORTO. Lisbon, March 23.—The financial crists in Oporto continues. Several banks have been embarrassed by depositors withdrawing their money. The Government has asked the Bank of Portugal to assist three banks that have suspended payment. The Governor, fearing an outbreak, has reinforced the Oporto garrison.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE FAIR. March 28.-The committee on the Chicago World's Fair credit has adopted the Government pro-

Berlin, March 23.-The Reichstag to-day referred to a committee a bill providing for a supplementary credit of 2,500,000 marks, to be devoted to the German exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition.

MR. THOMAS TOOK HIS LIFE WHILE INSANE.

London, March 23.-The coroner's jury in the case of Arthur Goring Thomas, the well-known composer and author, who threw himself in front of a train of the Metropolitan Railway on Monday, to-day returned a verdet that he had committed suicide while suffering from an attack of insanity.

LADY GORDON CUMMING'S LITTLE DAUGHTER. London, March 23.-Lady Gordon Cumming Jins Hish.

given birth to a daughter. BACING IN ENGLAND.

EACING IN ENGLAND.

London, March 23.—The race for the Lincolnshire
Handleap was run at the Lincoln spring meeting to-day.
It was the third day of the meeting, which is the first of
the regian racing season. The conditions of the face
were in substance the Lincolnshire Handleap of £1,000. were in substance the Lincolnshire Handicap of £1,000, added to a sweepstakes of £20 each for three-year-olds and opward; one mile. The race was won by Blundell. Maple's three-year-old bay or brown colt Clarence, by Sarakand out of Princess Atena; T. Jennings's three-year-old chestant colt Acrobat was second, and Bit C. Haitopp's six-year-old bay horse Link Boy third. Twenty the horse said the princess are the princess. ty five horses ran. The last betting was 6 to 1 equinst Carence, 17 to 1 equinst Acrobat, 30 to 1 equinst Link Boy. Clarence made all the running and won easily by two lengths. There was a neck between Acrobat and Link Boy. Time-1:45-3-5.

A CITY PLUNDERED OF \$350,197.

Pittsburg, March 23.-R. H. Gilliford, chairman of the Auditing Committee of Allegheny Council, to night reported the result of the investigation into the accounts of the city officials. The report says the accounts of the Mayor's office, market clerk, superintendent of waterworks and Health Office have been audited and a deficiency discovered of \$350,197.20. The chairman places the responsibility on the City Controller, for not keeping a closer watch on the other officials, and characterizes the disclosures as a shame less record of dishonesty, inefficiency and disregard of duty. The investigations so far have resulted in the imprisonment of Mayor Wyman and Market Clerk Hastings for embezzlement.

JOHN H. FINLEY, PRESIDENT OF KNOX COLLEGE Galesburg, III., March 23.—Dr. Newton Bateman has resigned as president of Knox College, and John II. Finley, ex-ecretary of the New-York State Board of Charitles, has been chosen as his successor.

THE COLONEL'S TITLE. From The Chicago Mail.

From The Chicago Mail.

"The average American heiress hopes to marry a title some day," said a local turfman the other night, "but I can recall only one instance in which a free-but I can recall only one instance in which a free-born American voter actually succeeded in accomplishing that feat. I was at Frankfort, Ky, last summer and chanced to meet an old Kentuckian whom I had not seen for several years. Just as we were shaking hades in the hotel lobby another old friend of name hads in the hotel lobby another old friend determined from Cincinnati approached and I introduced the two men. Mr. Blank, I said, 'permit me to present my men. Mr. Blank, I said, 'permit me to present my men. Mr. Blank, I said, 'permit me to present my individual to the kentuckian drew himself up to his full height and the Kentuckian drew himself up to his full height and the Kentuckian drew himself up to his full height and the marked, very leily, 'colonel Rianik, by gad, sir, if you plense.' I at once made the proper correction, with an apology for my oversight, and we immediately with an apology for my oversight, and we immediately staple product. At the end of an hour all of as had staple product. At the end of an hour all of as had staple product. At the end of an hour all of as had staple product. At the end of an hour all of as had staple product, at the determines, not to say confidential bilarity, and I felt warranted in making an attempt to solve a conundrum over which I had been puzzling my brain for some time.

"Colonel, were you ever in the army? I asked.
"No, san,' he replied with great emphasis, 'I am glad to say, sah, that I took no part in that unfortunate unpleasantness."

gind to say, sah, that I took no part in time unfortunate unplea-sathness.

"Were you ever a member of the State militia?"

"No, sah; do I look like a play soldier?"

"Oh, no; not at all. By the way, were you ever a member of the Governor's staft?"

a member of the Governor's staft?

a not see you that a member of the governor staft?

"No, sah; although I don't mind telling you that have been offered other and greater political honahs, shi, which I have declined, shi, which I have declined, and precisely. But, Colonel, how in thunder did you expressly in military title?" I insisted.

"Married it, sah."

"Married it, sah."

" 'Married It.'
" 'Yes, sah, married It. I married the widow of Colonel Smith, sah, last spring.'"

SPEED, SAFETY AND SATISFACTION. These and more are afforded by the Through Western and Southern trains of the Pennsylvania Railread. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD REFLIES TO MR.

HENRY CABOT LODGE. GROWTH OF POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - ARGUMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF CABINET OFFICERS TO DEBATE BUT NOT TO VOTE

IN CONGRESS-NOT THE ENGLISH SYSTEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: My attention has been called to the article in your issue of December 26 (which I had missed on ount of absence) by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge and the subject is of sufficient importance to justify

seri: My attention has been called to the articles in your store of December 20 eight he I and missed on account of absence by the Hon. Henry Cabo Lodge, and the subject is of sufficient importance to particle and the subject is of sufficient in particular to the particular and the subject is of sufficient in particular to the particular and the subject is of sufficient in particular to the particular and the subject is of sufficient in the large of the session. Azili, the work of the committee on the sale of heveity, I am prepared to conceed. Nr. Lodge stays that there must be some limited in the committees and resociated properturing the committees and resociated properturing the committees is confused in a fill and committees and resociated properturing the committees in the large of the subject of the committees in the large of the subject of the committees and resociated properturing the properturing and the committees and resociated properturing the properturing and the subject of the subje St. Petersburg. March 23.—The "Official Messenger" in the party majority. The contest between Messes. Says that the provinces affected by the failure of the crops are now provided with sufficient food to keep publican, but between two Democrats. The reason the inhabitants until May, and that a supply of seed of this strict party election is that the Speaker has the for the next sowing is also assured. The sum of power, utterly foreign to his office, of making up the 1,000,000 roubles has been granted for the purchase standing committees, and therefore of guiding the of feed for the draught cattle that are used by the pensants in plowing the land.

whole course of legislation. Not only must be make up file committees to suit the party vote, but to suit the representative, the voice and the leader of the matority. Thee can create and they destroy. He must carry out the will of the House, as expressed by its majority, or he will cease to exist. things is not in itself the usual underlying condition of a successful despotism." If in this last sentence we omit the words "not in itself" the statement is perfeetly accirate. Surely a student of history like Mr Lodge does not need to be told that the despotism of a majority of a body of men is more cruel and unscrupulous, because more treespondible, than that of any individual, and that the worst of all despotisms is that of a man like Louis Napoleon, who is a blind in-strument of the fierce passions of other men who stand in the background and push blin on. Take the other case quoted by Mr. Lodge: "The Speaker is the Tribune of the following day a fuller account of what head of the Committee on Rules, and, with that com- was said by Mr. Donglass concerning that singular mittee, acting for Ms party, he has the power to say yet interesting country. what measures shall be placed in the 4 or 5 per cent which reach completion. If there is no authority or her people by Americans generally, who have not hopelessly. what measures shall be placed in the 4 or 5 per cent lation, in its present crowded state, becomes a government, manners and customs, products, mora failure or success of any measure." On this as a nation—except when we have wanted something, theory it would be much simpler and better to as in the case of the Mole St. Nicholas. Then Havin give to the speaker, as far as the House is concerned, the whole power of legislation, making the House into the harbor of Portan-Prince, and a continental itself a merely advisory body. He could then at salute kept up and every cifort put forth to make least be held responsible for it, which as the mere it appear that we were greatly concerned over her agent of a despotic, though irresponsible and imper- interests, our real motive being to entrap the presen

> sh."
>
> H the power of suppressing debate and forcing lexiswhich makes the proposed largein discreditable to lation cannot be safely left with the Speaker, where us as a Christian nation. can it be placed! The great and irresponsible (except to the party majority) powers of the Speaker lave 1888, when Hayti was builled into a surrender of that for the party majority) powers of the Speaker days grown up from the necessity of some leadership in Congress. A deliberative body can no more get on without a leader, officers and discipline than a regiment in battle, and without the Speaker the House of Representation. Itself, and without the Speaker the House of Representation of Admiral Luce; and the little republic had to without a leader, officers and discipline than a regiment in battle, and without the speaker the House of Representatives would be nothing but a disorganized mobali the members being precisely equal, mostly strangers to each other, and with nobody having any authority over anybody clse. If the powers devolved upon the speaker are inconsistent with his proper functions and work badly, the problem is to find some other leaders. Mr. Lodge says: "For example, there are some most excellent people who think that our political salvation is bound up in having Cabinet officers or representatives on the floor of Congress. It makes no difference whether this is a better system than our own or not. The American poople rejected than our own or not. The American poople rejected it at the outset, do not believe in it now and are not that direction." The first clause of in that direction. The first clause of this sentence can be easily shown to this sentence can be easily shown to this sentence can be easily shown to provide the control of t

> oe incorrect. Mr. Bryce and Mr. Bagehot have been compelled to pass our himsylathle shores, and pointed out that the American people did not reject the Cabinet system, because they did not reject the Cabinet system, because they did not themselves did not know of it. It has wholly grown themselves did not know of it. It has wholly grown themselves did not know of it. It has wholly grown the founders of the Constitution at all. When Mr. the founders of the Constitution at all. When Mr. Ledge says that the American people do not believe in it now, it may fairly be asked upon what authority he makes such a statement, and when he adds that the makes such a statement, and when he adds that they are not going to change the Constitution of the United States in that direction he forgets that on United States in that direction he forgets that on the United States, signed unanimously by eight senators of both parties, recommending the erasure, and declaring and arguing at length that it is entirely and the United States of the Constitution of the United States, signed unanimously by eight senators of both parties, recommending the erasure, and declaring and arguing at length that it is entirely to the Editor of The Tribuse Constitution of the Editor of The Tribuse Constitution of the United States, signed unanimously by eight senators of both parties, recommending the erasure, and declaring and arguing at length that it is entirely to the Editor of The Tribuse Constitution of the Editor of The Tribuse Constitution of the Editor of The Editor of The Tribuse Constitution of the Constitution declaring and arguing at length that it is entirely consistent with the Constitution of the United States More than this it points out that the practice prevails not merely in Great Britain, but in almost if not quite every representative Government in the world except that of the United States. The report recommends that the members of the Cabinet should have seats without votes on alternate days in the Senate and House of Representatives, with the privilege of taking part in debate, and the duty of answering questions; and indicates such changes in the rules as would make this practicable and available. Mr. Lodge is much pained by any appearance of imitation of English methods, and I will therefore,

how far ours are superior.

The presence of the Cabinet officers in the House of Representatives would supply that condition of first necessity, official lenders. Representing through the President the whole Nation, they would wield greater authority than any member, as one of whom, including the Speaker, represents more than one three hundred and twenty-fifth part. Being at the head of the Departments of Administration, and responsible for the Departments of Administration and responsible for the Call and Departments of Departments of Administration of the Departments of Administration of the Departments of Depart ing the Spenker, represents more than one three hundresses, presents for the part, fining at the head of the departments of Administration, and responsible for the departments, and without which to be needed for the departments, and without which to be needed for the departments, and without which to be needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the responsibility could be obtained. Heins to be needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments, and without which to the needed for the departments of the needed for the departments o

member, and the whole mass, amounting to thousands, is referred without distinction to the various standing committees. As these committees do not exist till nfter Congress meets, no business is got ready for consideration in advance, and all but the last few weeks of the session are spent in efforts on the part of thes committees to evolve some definite measures out of the mass of business submitted to them. precisely because all public discussion of busines postponed till a few weeks, and even days, before is session ends, that the arbitrary power of the Spenker and the majority has to be called in to suppress all debate, and force a vote upon measures, no matter how badly constructed and of which the public knows nothing. Under the proposed changes, instead of general messages, referred, like all other business, to the standing committees and form ing only a part of the elements to be worked up by hem, the members of the Cabinet would submit definite bills, each one for his department, upon which dicussion in public would begin immediately upon the opening of the session. Again, the work of the com-

the proposed measure has this further navacuate proposed measure has this further at the simplest experit. The House could invite the Serretaries to take so on the floor for a single short session, with anderstanding that the concession would expire be action, unless it proved so satisfactory as to be fully renewed.

[GAMALIEL BRADFORD.] Boston, March 1, 1892.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTL NOT MANY REASONS FOR GRATITUDE ON THE

PART OF THE SMALLER REPUBLIC.

agent of a despotic, though irresponsible and impersonal, majority he cannot now be. To justify Mr. Lodge's position he would need to show at least that the majority of the House of Representatives really represents at all times the sober and deliberate wishes of the majority of the people of the United States, a proposition which it would be very difficult to established the solution of the country to allen Governments. Hence it is that no foreigner can own a proposition which it would be very difficult to established.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On the first page of The Tribune, this morn ing, is an article in regard to the famine in Russia. That such suffering can be in a world that contains so much food and so much money, and so many Christian people, is something too drendful to believe. No matBerth Photographic Company Berlin: Doenhofspintz. Paris: 16 Rue Vivien

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er whose the fault is, must these people die of hunger On the sixth page of this Tribune is a delightful little paragraph, telling us that by penny contributions 100,000 children of Denmark have bought a beautiful rown of gold as a gift to their good King and Queen a their golden wedding day. What could not the hildren of the United States do if they would put their comies together and send them to the starving children Russia † How easily an enormous sum of mone uid be collected, and how quickly it could be sent ill not The Tribune set this ball in motion † East Orange, March 10, 1852. E. M. H. G.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN NEW-YORK. LIFE AS AFFECTED BY OLD WORLD HABITS AND

PARTICULARLY BY THE CREDIT SYSTEM. To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: The letter of the "Ex-Diplomat" in recent issue of The Tribune would not have had the

weight it has, nor have been deserving of the same degree of public attention a few years ago, as it does to-day. Our merchants will tell you that times have changed in the matter of credits, that they cannot refuse to recognize the new order of things, and have accustomed themselves to it. They open accounts freely, and the more prosperous the firm the more smoothly the system works to the advantage of the buyer and seller alike. Our fashionable and semifashionable society is now modelled upon that of the Old World. Our needs have become the same, and our opportunities have had to grow to meet our neces-Foremost is the privilege of buying "on account."

Our incomes are derived from various sources. Howable in season to make cash purchases effective. For instance, one must buy far in advance of the time for use. While winter yet lingers in the street, nay, before she has a thought of departing, the shopwindows are gay with the lightest of summer fabrics What does this mean? Why, simply that we must buy at once for use six months from the time of purchase. You may fancy some diaphanous textile some day when you are simply "looking" (and that means that reason is still ruling), and a few days later it has disappeared, having been secured by a more prompt buyer. Not only must these simpler fabries be bought, but the richer and costiler garments and all the accessories of an elegant tollet. We must go early to the dressmaker to secure her valuable services. She is lenient as possible, although I think, as a rule, women in this country have not so far de paying for this kind of service promptly. Perhaps they are afraid of their own sex. So rarely does difficulty arise in this existing order of things that you would not know by the newspapers that the credit

The same social distinctions prevail to-day in Amer-lea as abroad, only under different names. The people who pay promptly are the "middle class," so called because, neither possessing the wealth of the upper crust nor the poverty of the substratum, they occupy the golden mean of comfort and sound prosperity. I have heard from very artless sources the statement that very rich people are "the hardest to get money from." This would corroborate the statement of the "Ex-Diplomat" for the possession of abundant means constitutes our aristocracy. I think it is conceded that this is a privileged class with regard to every advantage of purchase. It is flattering to the tradesman to number prominent people on his list of consumers in more ways than one. It is a proof of the judiciousness of his methods and the good taxte of his selections to have people who are acquainted with the best the looms supply, and whose tastes are trained by travel and familiarity with all that is sumptuous, recognize the desirability of his goods. I have even heard it expressed that such customers are never asked "to settle," and the greatest good sense is shown when the little word remit is never allowed to be seen on the monthly statement, and no collector is sent to look after delinquents. The instant a collector appears the account is pretty sure to be closed, if other firms treat the creditor with broader consideration. It used to be said of Delmonico that the rule there existing was never to ask for anpaid accounts and that no ill results attended the judicious proprietor's maxim of trade. Wealthy people are not inconsiderate. They do not trade where their peculiar methods would embarrass and hinder progress. I suppose this is why our large firms grow to immensity and the smaller dwindle so

would by prompt cash payment. Women cannot be live exclusively for pleasure. Light come, light go and the alternate periods of well-being and the stress of well to do families to modest relation to society at large, it can be said that prudence is the rule and not he exception. But the tendency is toward another ester of things. Within the last decade much of the em of the Clevelands at Washington was marked by the aristocratic tendencies of a would be American

the aristocratic tendencies of a would be American Court, and the presence of a new species of royaliv. To an external observer London life is reproduced in New York with little weakening in the copy. This life calls for different requirements than our simple social habits, inherited from a New-England ancestry. Truly we need not follow unless we choose. No sac is adviced to another to swell the ranks unless he or she can contribute to the general fund of enjoyment, but then every one wishes to be in the swim and why should one stand as the gaping observer when here is so much light and brightness beyond the anophed doorway, and it is not closed to us! This change in social affairs produces another order of woman from the one best known to American literature, and one who will stand the test of common sense and cell probably make more of her sons and daughters han the intensely utilitarian housekeeper or the help-easily weak and colorless woman from an angular broading.

lessly weak and colorless woman who is so often her product.

As to the impulsive women whose impulses lend to crime, they are happily few. They should serve as danger signals to all who have the care of youth in their keeping. But it is refreshing in these days who women are relapsing into masculinity and are being treated no longer with the consideration of a former period to be shown the graviure of a possible woman all heart and helpless head, the creature to coddle as some dumb thing or as a child whose artlessness in its charm. It seems a dreim of peace in an age of conflict, a breath from old chivalric times, a paradise regained. But it will not do. It is not for as and perhaps it is not best to inquire too closely into the experiences of those who from ancient times, is bower or hall, have lived the life of the emotions. We may find deeper sorrows than we have ever comprehented and a bitterness steeped to the dregs. The better position for woman in society is to keep her intellect well-trained and by reason hold impulse at bay.

FRANCES P. SMYTH.

Brooklyn, March 7, 1802.

WHERE SAMUEL WOODWORTH IS BURIED. To the Editor of The Tribune. Having seen in your paper, December 21 Sir: Having seen in your paper, December 21, 1891, an inquiry as to the burial-place of my grand-father, Samuel Woodworth, I am glad that I can inform you that his remains, with those of my grandmother, are side by side in the family vault Laurel Hill Cemetery, this city. The remains of amuel Woodworth were brought here in 1865. Woodworth died in New-York, December 9, 1842, and Woodworth died in New York, December 9, 1842, and until his remains were brought here they were laid in "Marble Cemetery," New York City. Any further information will be willingly furnished by his grandson, ELIM E. WOODWOKTH, Lieutenant United States Navy, San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1892.

DRAYTON AND BORROWE.

Continued from First Page. and over the city. Below the Narrows it was clear, but all the afternoon the fog hung dense to the northward of Quarantine. Vessels came to anchor where they were, and only the ferry-boats, guided by the sound of bells on their ferry slips, moved about. The Ellis Island ferry stopped running in the afternoon. There were several collisions between ferry-boats, but none of them resulted in serious damage. The ferry-boat Princeton, of the Pennsylvania Rail

road, Aached her slip on the Jersey side at 2:45

m., with half of p. m., with half of the women's cabin crushed in. The Princeton left Desbrosses st. well filled with passengers for the afternoon trains. The fog was extremely heavy at that time. The Susquehanna, of the Eric Railrond, ran into her about midstream. The engines of both boats were re-The engines of both boats were reversed, but too late to prevent the collision. Princeton's pilot asserted that the accident was the result of the Susquehanna not making proper re-sponses to signals. No statement could be obtained from the pilot of the Eric bont. Few of the passedgers knew of the danger until the crash came. Then there was a panic. The only persons burt were Miss Annie Nichols, of No. 20 Second-st., and Mrs. Mary Gordon, of No. 244 Broomest. Miss Nichols was hurt about the neck and back, and Mrs. Gordon had her ankles badly hurt. Both were sent home. About half an hour later there was a collision of the Battery between the ferryboat Whitehall, of the Hamilton-ave. ferry, and the Government steamer Atlantic, which piles between Pier No. 3, East River, and Governor's Island. The Whitehall had some of

and Governor's Island. The Whitehall had some of her woodwork above the guards smashed, but was not seriously injured, and continued to run on her regu-lar trips. The Atlantic went on her way to Governor's Island, and was apparently not much the worse for the collision.

At 8 o'clock the fog on the bay began to lift and by 0 o'clock the stars were shining clearly, the fog having retreated up the North River.

THE POPE'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

LEO XIII CALLS IT THE GUARANTY OF HIS IN-DEPENDENCE.

Since the dismissal of Monsignor Folchi, secretary of the Papal treasury, many things have been written regarding the finances of the Vatican. But inroads have also been made in the course of time upon the private fortune of the Pope. A recent letter from Rome, in the "Neue Frele Presse" of Vienna, contains some interesting statements concerning the monetary affairs of His Holiness and the use he has made of his

money. " More than the half of the forty-five millions," says the letter, "which Pope Pius IX. left to his successor was used in purchasing Roman building bonds and in property investments, because the small rate of interest received from the Rothschild and Blount loans was not sufficient. The building fever attacked the clerical nobility of Rome, and the golden dreams of a rapidly developing city soon crazed the Vatican also. High prices were paid for bonds of the Drinking Water Company, of the omnibus companies of Rome and Paiermo, of the Banco di Roma, etc. Money was invested in other undertakings, including large loans made to those who superintended the construction of the houses outside the gates of the city, and the Vatican thus became a party to the financial decay of the place. These buildings outside the gates of the city, which swallowed up more than 200,000,000 lire, hardly bring in enough money to keep them in good condition. At least two-thirds of them are unoccupied or uncompleted and given over to ruin. Indeed, in bitter frony they are referred to as the 'rains of the third

"The loss to the Vatican by a fall in the selling price of some of the bonds it owned is about 15,000,000 lire. The losses in money loaned to the nobles and merchants depends not only upon the good-will of the debtors, but also upon the course of the crisis which now seems to have reached its height. Prince Boncompagnie' recently repaid 3,000,000-an act which brought him much praise, as not even a note had been made out for the money loaned to him. Monsignor Folchi has been held responsible for this careless financial system. His punishment, however, in Vatican circles is considered too severe. Folchi's assertion that he did nothing without the consent of the Pope, who, however, forgot his commands, seems credible, as the Pope's memory is notoriously bad. He is also absent-minded to an unusual degree. This is not surprising when his age is taken into consideration. Monsignor Dangell, for this reason, has the Pope write all his directions to him.
"A few years ago," continues the letter, "the Pope

ordered his physician, Signor Ceccarelli, to examine the hospital and asylum which he had founded in Carpineto. Upon returning to Rome, Ceccarelli ex-pressed the belief that 40,000 lire would be necessary to repair the buildings. The Pope, it is said, ordered this sum to be expended, and the work was begun. When the bill was handed to him, the Pope was astonished and said that he had only promised 20,000 lire. of the Noble Guard, was about be married. The Pope, who was fond of him, promised him 10,000 lire, to pay for furnishing his house. The sum, however, was never paid, and when the Count complained of the matter to those near His Holiness, he was told that the Pope had spoken of the gift, but unfortunately only once. He had simply forgotten it. Sterbint, the Papal steward, it is said, often persuaded the Pope to lend money which, however, His Hollness always took from his private purse. At the time of the impending panic, sterbini was an administrative councillor of the Banco di Roma. The bank needed a million lire. But where was the money to be obtained as everything seemed uncertain. source was the Pope.

"sterbini rode to the Vatican, while the other members of the council, among them Marquis Theodoli, members of the council, among them Marquis Theodoli, the Duke de Romarzo, Commander Rossehlini, and others, seated on the balcony of the bank, awaited with beating hearts his reappearance. An hour later sterbini returned, and from afar waved a white cloth so that his friends night see that his mission had been successful. The Pope also gave large sums of his private fortune to merchants making no difference between his creditors. He lent, for instance, 400,000 lire to a great landed proprietor, although he had been one of the friends of Gardbaldi. The private fortune, however, of the Pope, despite the loans, is still great enough for him to remain, as he has been, the mightest man of Rome.

The private safe of the Pope is in his own apart.

man of Rome.

"The private safe of the Pope is in his own apartments. He carries the key himself. As His Holiness, has often said, it is the surery of his independence. To the Pope's private fortifie is due the princely did extended to the arts and sciences. The income of Peter's pence would not be sufficient for these expenditures."

Sound on the Carrency-Inquiring Constituent"They say there's some talk of issuing fractional currency again. How do you stand on that question!"
Congressman from the 'Steenth District (slowly and
impressively)—"When it comes to currency, Mr. Kadgers, my idea is to take all you can get, sir-take all
you can get."—(Chicago Tribune.

OIL MARKETS.

OII City. Penn., March 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 55c; highest, 55'sc; lowest, 55c; closed, 53c; sales, 137,000 bbis; clearances, 834,000 bbis; shipments, 97,000 bbis; runs, 91,847 bbis.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 55c; closed at 53'sc; highest, 55c; lowest, 55c. Bradford, Penn., March 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 54%; clased at 52%; highest, 55%; lowest, 52c; clearances, 308.000.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

	San	Francisco,	March	23,	1802.
Alta Yesterilay Buiwer 55 Buiwer 60 Best & Bel. 2.35 Boths Con 50 Chollar 1.20 Con Cal & Va.5.122 Crown Point 80 Eureka Con 2.00 Guid & Curry 1.55 Hale & Nor 1.05 Mexican 80 Mount Diable 1.00	.4	O Navajo Ophir Oph	Nev. 1 Con.	.20 .30 .60 .75 .55 .25 .10	To-day. 20 3.00 1.30 1.60 1.70 1.60 .30 1.16 .15 .10 .20

Wanted	Dom	estic	Situations	Wanted
con Cal & Va Crown Point Eureka Con- iould & Curri Hale & Nor- Mexican Mount Diable	2.00 y.1.55 .1.65 2.00 80 s.1.00	0.372 0.00 0.25 1.55 1.70 2.05 80 1.00	Viah Yellow Jacket, I Com'wealth Nev Queen N. Bell: Isle Pelle Isle	25 30 10 1.10 .15 .15 .75 .70 10 .10 20 .20

WAITRESS.—North of Ireland cirl; com-position city or country; best recommenda-tions assist with chamberwork. With Mrs. TYLER, 340 Others. NURSE.—By a Protestant voting woman thoroughly trained in and recommended by the bables Hospital as an infant's nurse; wages #20. Can be seen Thursday at 22 East 42d-st., from 11 to 2. WAITHENS.—By a young girl who untake butler's place; best of testimonials; city or coultry. Apply or call 357 4th-ave., 25th and 20th sta.

WATTIESS.—By young English first-class; can take butter's place stands waiting in all its beanches; wo as chambermaid, a good plain sewer, apply by letter, W. K., 236 West 17t

Domestic Situations Wanted Domestic Situations Wanted. Domestic Situations

LAUNDRESS.—By a next German as transfer in the country; than between the country; the country is considered to the country; the country is considered to the country; the country is considered to the country; the country is considered to the country is considered to the country; the country is considered to the c